

MASS MEETING LAST NIGHT.

THE GRANDEST EVER SEEN IN PHILADELPHIA.

AN IMMENSE TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION.

BROAD STREET IN A BLAZE.

Bloquant Addresses by Major-General B. F. Butler, Senator Harlan, Hon. John Minor Botts, Senator Yates, General Schenck, Hon. Edward McPherson, Hon. Morten McMichael, Etc. Etc. Etc.

THE MAIN STAND.

Speech of Mayor McMichael. At the main stand, in front of the League House, Mayor McMichael presided, with the following list of Vice-Presidents: Isaac Harburt, Edward C. Knight, Hon. Henry D. Moore, Daniel Smith, Jr., Colonel William B. Thomas, Frederick Fraley, Saunders Lewis, Colonel John W. Forney, Samuel G. Lee, George N. Johnson, E. W. Clark, Samuel S. White, Edmund A. Sonder, Samuel C. Morton, Wayne McVeagh, Samuel V. Merrick, Christopher J. Hoffman, Charles E. Smith, A. H. Francis, George H. Clark, Fred D. Resbury, Daniel Dougherty, William Sellers, William M. Crump, David S. Brown, Stephen Colwell, Joseph R. Ludall, Colonel Robinson H. Jenks, Edward Roberts, Arthur G. Coffin, William C. Kent, Henry C. Carey, Samuel H. Perkins, William T. Trotter, H. W. Baldwin, Arad Barrows, Lindley Smyth.

Speech of General Butler. General Butler began his brief remarks by referring to the distracted state of the country, in consequence of the decried efforts made by Mr. Johnson to frustrate the legislation of Congress. He then turned to the late massacre of New Orleans, and advised his friends in Louisiana to say if their female friends could not walk the length of New Orleans unharmed during his administration.

he, like Johnson with Burr, would hang them by the neck. He sided in the expulsion of James D. Wright from the Senate, for the same reason, namely, to rebel against the President. No rebel Senator could do so, and he would hang them by the neck. He sided in the expulsion of James D. Wright from the Senate, for the same reason, namely, to rebel against the President. No rebel Senator could do so, and he would hang them by the neck.

These opinions continued the speaker, were announced by Johnson on every available stump in the country. At last, through the machinations of the rebels, inspired by the Devil, he became President of the United States. He had no other choice, he would be their President. When he learned of his nomination as Vice President, he said that if there were but five thousand loyal people in a State, they should constitute the State.

As a Tennesseean, he said to a colored delegation he was willing to vote for the colored man to be elected to the ballot-box, if he could read and write, and was worth \$200 in property. He was not a radical, just in claiming him, but in not recognizing the fact that he was a citizen of the United States. He said that he would not vote for a man who would not read the laws, were the Freedmen's Bureau and the Civil Rights bill. The first was intended as a substitute for the Freedmen's Bureau, and the second as a law that would not expire until Congress again came in session. If not a good bill, it could then be amended. Its object was to provide tribunals, to be composed of white and colored men, to try the men, white or black, by rebels. The military courts had no approval, and their convictions were being punished as sentences of Congress. They thought it was a disgrace to have such courts exist, and they should be put under the civil laws, and so enacted.

While Mr. Rights bill provided for the enforcement of the Constitution of the United States, that all citizens of the States should enjoy like privileges in any part of the country, and that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, and that no person should be held to answer for a crime, until he has been indicted by a grand jury, and that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, and that no person should be held to answer for a crime, until he has been indicted by a grand jury.

And this is the whole offending of Congress upon that head. And which of these provisions has been violated? He said that the rebels had violated the Constitution of the United States, and that the people of the United States should be vigilant in their support of the Constitution. He said that the rebels had violated the Constitution of the United States, and that the people of the United States should be vigilant in their support of the Constitution.

What harm can be done by admitting traitors to Congress, though they be in a minority? The speaker said that it was a great honor to be elected to Congress, and that it was a great honor to be elected to Congress. He said that it was a great honor to be elected to Congress, and that it was a great honor to be elected to Congress.

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traitors. The man who helped to lift a traitor into power is himself a traitor. And his Secretary is playing the part of a puppet, by setting the secrets of the Cabinet at the feet of the traitor. He is playing the part of a puppet, by setting the secrets of the Cabinet at the feet of the traitor. He is playing the part of a puppet, by setting the secrets of the Cabinet at the feet of the traitor.

At this platform, ex-Sheriff Kern introduced N. R. Brown, late Assistant Treasurer United States at Philadelphia, as President. Vice-presidents were General W. Mindel, Colonel William B. Mann, William Divine, Joseph B. Townsend, John E. Adcock, William H. Kern, Charles E. Lex, Henry C. Howell, Conrad S. Grove, Thomas Tasker, James B. McCreary, Edwin Gebbe, Thomas Birch, Charles S. Ogden, John Gibson.

Speech of General Schenck. I take it, are intended for the cause rather than for me, in attachment to which you and I meet to-night. You have made a speech nearly as long, probably, as I am not here to talk to you. My luggage is at the depot, my ticket is provided, and in a short time I propose to be on my way to Ohio, there to be bound by bodies of men, who are not here to-night, to answer questions now pending the public mind; but in all that I shall say to you I shall only repeat that which I say in your midst.

While most of you express your satisfaction with Congress, I complain that Congress has no voice enough. They have been greatly behind public education, and they have been greatly behind the law. They have been greatly behind the law, and they have been greatly behind the law. They have been greatly behind the law, and they have been greatly behind the law.

Gov. Brownlow has received a telegraphic dispatch from the rebels, dated the 13th of this month, to the effect that they would not recognize the Government of the United States, and that they would not recognize the Government of the United States. He said that it was a great honor to be elected to Congress, and that it was a great honor to be elected to Congress.

Speech of Governor Yates. Senator Yates, late Governor of Illinois, who adjourned a copperhead Legislature and rescinded his State, was now introduced. He said that he would not speak, but that he would not speak, but that he would not speak. He said that he would not speak, but that he would not speak.

Speech of Senator Wilson. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, was now introduced. He said that it was a great honor to be elected to Congress, and that it was a great honor to be elected to Congress. He said that it was a great honor to be elected to Congress, and that it was a great honor to be elected to Congress.

Speech of John Minor Botts. Mr. Harlan said down amid a torrent of applause, and Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, followed. He said that he spoke sincerely when he said that it was a great honor to be elected to Congress, and that it was a great honor to be elected to Congress.

Thank God, the loyal southern people are among us. I voted cheerfully for the admission of Tennessee, because only loyal men can represent her, and I believe that the Atlantic cable is the precursor of the John Bull, to the great millennial of universal liberty. (Vociferous cheers.)

Speech of Senator Lane, of Indiana. Senator Lane—the voice of the people is the voice of God, and that voice I hear to-night, foretelling victory and a glorious triumph. Let your words be few and well chosen, and the words of the Good Book. They came to us from the divinity of God. Upon one side there was a dictator; on the other, the majesty of the people. In Congress, after five years of terrible conflict, the issue was made, whether the President or the people in Congress could prevail. ("Never.") The President had an insurance office in which he took out policies on treason. Our party was a party that sympathized with all the oppressors of the South. Now what had Congress accomplished? Every measure for the suppression of treason and rebellion, which had the President's veto. There was a Convention held in Philadelphia in 1860; there was a Convention held in 1866, but the noble boys in blue stood at Gettysburg like a wall of fire. (Applause.) When Massachusetts and South Carolina were in arms, it remained for him of a side-show at the circus, where Massachusetts was the make and South Carolina the monkey. (Laughter.) Indiana was true, Pennsylvania would be true, too, for Geary would never turn her back on the patriot who had fought this Rebellion to a successful issue.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Fifth Page.]

DESTRUCTION OF THE FRANKLIN GLASS WORKS.—About half-past 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the extensive glass works of Messrs. Gilliland & Bennett, located at the N. W. corner of Oxford and Chestnut streets, Nineteenth Ward. The buildings are owned by the firm, and cover a large area of ground, taking up the greater portion of the square bounded by Oxford, Howard, Putnam, and Chestnut streets, forming a block of 100 feet by 100 feet. The main buildings are 240 feet on Howard street, 160 feet on Oxford street, and 100 feet on Putnam street. The structure at the N. E. corner of Oxford and Howard streets is three stories in height, and contains a large amount of stock, and then in the rear is the large glass-house, an immense one-story brick structure, 150 by 80 feet. The greater portion of the works were destroyed or seriously damaged, and the machinery, glass, and other material, stock, etc., badly injured. In the warehouse there was a large amount of finished glassware, ready for delivery. This was entirely destroyed. Also the machine shop, which was filled with tools, was destroyed. The works, including buildings, were valued at \$100,000. The loss on the same will reach about \$60,000, their insurance, \$35,000, divided as follows:—Royal, \$20,000; Reliance, \$10,000; American, \$5,000; Fame, \$5,000; New York companies, \$15,000. The fire originated from the building over a tank of coal oil in the glass-house, and owing to a large quantity of combustible material contained in the building, great damage was done. During the fire a report was circulated that one of the buildings contained a large quantity of saltpetre, which had the effect of causing a temporary alarm among the firemen. About two o'clock the fire was thrown out of control by the disaster. It is the intention of the firm to rebuild the works as soon as possible.

STEPHENSONS APPOINTED BY THE MAYOR.—Mayor McMichael has made appointments of Supervisors for the year beginning on the 15th ult:—First Ward—Samuel Peak. Second Ward—Charles Peak. Third and Fourth Wards—Samuel F. Mitchell. Fifth and Sixth Wards—John Gibbs. Seventh and Eighth Wards—Charles A. Porter. Ninth and Tenth Wards—James Thompson. Eleventh and Twelfth Wards—William M. Wilson. Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards—Jacob S. Fish. Fifteenth Ward—Edward Spain. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards—No appointment. Eighteenth Ward—William Mancevo. Nineteenth Ward—Isaac Lister. Twentieth Ward—1st division, Henry Myers; 2d division, no appointment. Twenty-first Ward—1st division, William D. Thomas; 2d division, John Bayler. Twenty-second Ward—1st division, William C. Johnson; 2d division, George Freese. Twenty-third Ward—1st division, Enoch Foster; 2d division, George W. Hoover. Twenty-fourth Ward—1st division, John Hoover; 2d division, William A. Fredericks. Twenty-fifth Ward—No appointment. Twenty-sixth Ward—Philip H. Kloha. Twenty-seventh Ward—Joseph Freese.

BUILDING PERMITS.—During the month of August 33 permits for new buildings were issued by the Building Inspectors, which is an increase of 50 over the same month of 1865. The buildings to be erected are:—Dwellings, 213; breweries, 3; dye-house, 1; foundries, 2; ice-houses, 3; slaughter-houses, 1; stables, 20; cake house, 1; distillery, 1; factories, 3; sheds, 2; shops, 17; stores, 19; churches, 2; and other houses, 1; green-houses, 2; saloons, 2; and other houses, 2. There were also 110 permits for additions and alterations, making a total of 443 permits.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.—Last evening, when the procession from the first ward was passing along Third street, near Chestnut, an explosion of fireworks in a wagon took place, and created considerable excitement. Fortunately no one in the wagon was seriously hurt. Members of the Southwark Hose Company, the house of which is in the immediate neighborhood, turned out and extinguished the fire.